

# INFORMATION REPORT

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**COUNTRY** Poland

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**SUBJECT** Soviet Methods of Investigation

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[ ] comment: Every provincial Command of the Milicja Obywatelska (MO) has an NKVD controlling agent attached. This agent acts as an advisor, holding periodic meetings with Polish MO personnel, and instructing them in Soviet working methods. At one of these meetings Captain Czeplon, the attached NKVD agent, criticized Polish methods of investigation and explained the higher technique of Soviet tactics. Polish methods will probably be abandoned.

## Organization of Soviet Investigative Services

1. Soviet investigating services are based primarily on a wide network of informers. These informers must be maintained in every house, organization, office, classroom, etc. Only ideological elements may be considered when choosing personnel for this type of work.
2. For "supersecurity" in the field it is necessary to establish top secret cells of "experts," whose duty it is to control the work of security agents. At the head of each such cell is a "resident" who is one of the best NKVD agents in his particular area. He has a staff of confidential agents whose sole duty is to see that investigation and intelligence orders are properly executed. Although the "resident" knows all the agents in his territory, his own identity is hidden from all but the members of his immediate staff.

### Observation of Subjects

- 2- Suspects and all their associates should be watched in such a manner as to prevent their being aware of surveillance. Even after a suspect has been arrested, his associates should be kept under surveillance and excluded from any communication with the suspect.

### Mappe of Making Axes

40. Arrests are never made, as in the Polish manner, by summoning a suspect to the office. This method gives a suspect warning and an opportunity to arrange collusive testimony among his associates. A suspect should be arrested in the street or in

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an unfrequented spot, then transported by car so that no traces of the arrest remain.

Examination

5. Great attention should be given the documents found upon an arrested suspect. Quarts lamps and photographic equipment of the newest type may be obtained from the Soviet services for use in examining documents and determining their authenticity.
6. A suspect is required to write a number of statements during his detention. By analysing these statements and noting differences in texts, one may draw conclusions providing a basis for accusation.
7. A prisoner is also compelled to fill out a so-called identity questionnaire consisting of numerous questions. This questionnaire must be answered more than once--the oftener the better. Here again all variances in answers are analysed.

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